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HAWAII.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Piihuona, 4 miles from Hilo, April 9, 1910.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ramus reports, August 1:

HONOLULU—Plague-prevention Work.

Week ended July 30, 1910.

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	678
Trapped.....	624
Found dead.....	2
Killed by sulphur dioxide.....	52
Examined bacteriologically.....	594
Showing plague infection.....	0
Classification of animals trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus.....	54
Mus musculus.....	260
Mus norvegicus.....	65
Mus rattus.....	236
Mongoose.....	9

HONDURAS.**CEIBA, Fruit Port—Inspection of Vessels.**

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports that bills of health were issued as follows:

WEEK ENDED AUGUST 11.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers from this port.	Passengers in transit.
1910.					
Aug. 6	John Wilson.....	New Orleans, La.....	16		
8	Colombia.....	Mobile, Ala.....	18		
8	Grib.....	New Orleans, La.....	20		
8	Bluefields.....	do.....	24	2	
10	Utstein.....	Mobile, Ala.....	15		
11	Corinto.....	New Orleans, La.....	22		

INDIA.**BOMBAY—Increased Morbidity.**

Consul Dennison makes the following report under date of July 22:

The unusually long period of dry, rainless weather which has succeeded the heavy rainfall of June has resulted in an exceptionally unhealthy state of affairs in Bombay.

The mortality figures for the week ended on Tuesday, July 19, show that the total deaths numbered 700, compared with 651 in the previous week, 530 in the corresponding week of last year, and a five-yearly mean of 603.

Till the end of June last the mortality returns were fairly normal, the last week of the month registering 536 deaths from all causes, against 594 in 1908 and 531 in 1907. With the beginning of July the mortality began to rise. Till now July has this year been practically rainless, and a high summer temperature following heavy rain has resulted in an increase in the mortality among children, especially from diarrheal diseases, which have notably increased.